John Russell said that it had not been decided that the French occupation of Syria should extend beyond the stipulated time. The Turkish member of the Paris Conference had expressed an opinion that the presence of foreign troops was no longer necessary; but added that he should refer the matter to his Government if the representatives of the Great Powers were instructed to recommend a "abort and definite" extension of the period originally fixed. This reference had been made, but no decision whatever had yet been arrived at on the question.

at on the question.

Sir Charles Wood stated that the alleged complicity Sir Charles Wood stated that the alleged complicity of Mr. Laing in the misappropriation of the funds of the Great Western Railwas Company of Causada would be Great Western Railwas Company of Causada would be House to suspend its judgment until Mr. Laing could be heard in defense.

The bill appropriating the four seats in Parliament vacant by the distranchisement of the boroughs of Sudbury and St. Albans was passed to a second reading. In the House of Commons, on the 26th, Mr. Cave moved the following resolutions:

1. That the means hitherto employed by England for the suppression of the African slave trade have falled.

2. That this fallure has a sindy arisen from having endeavored almost eachsively to prevent the supply, instead of to check the demand.

3. That the remedy is not to be found in countenening humi-

That the remedy is not to be found in countenancing immi-lien into those countries where Slavery exists, but in ang-ting the working population of those in which Slavery has asbolished. been shollabed.

4. That therefore, while repressive measures should be continued, and even rendered more effective, every possible encouragement and assistance should be given to the introduction of ree immigrants, and especially of settlers from Chins, into the British West Indis Colonies.

Lord John Russell said that the Government had Lord John Russell said that the Government had done all in its power to arrest the slave-trade, and to a great extent its efforts had been successful. That is had not been more so was owing to the American Government, which denied the privileges of search in time of peace. He regretted that the American Government, for the sake of the Republic (which he hoped would always continue so), had not been induced to remove this great blot upon its flag, which protected nine tenths of the slave-trade. He quite agreed with the general objects of the resolutions, but, as he could not see their practical advantage, he moved the previous question.

ons question.

Mr. Buxton feared that the Southern States would Mr. Buxton feared that the Southern the Gov-ernment would never recognize a Southern Confed-eracy without an express suppliation against the revi-val of the slave-trade. He suggested that the slave-coasts should be taken under the protection of England, which would enable her crusers to arrest the slave-

which would enable her crusers to arrest the save-dealers as privateers.

After some further remarks from various gentlemen, Lord Palmerston said the House was much indebted to the member who had raised this discussion, who must feel that if he objected to the working of his resolu-tions, there was no practical difference between him and the Government; but it was a calumny to the country to say that it encouraged the slave-trade after the great, and indeed successful efforts she had so long made to put a stop to it. The noble lord, in the most budgmant language, condemned the shameless and the great, and indeed successful chorts she had so long made to put a stop to it. The noble lord, in the most indignant language, condemned the shameless and profligate conduct of Spain; and complained strongly of the policy of the United States, who, from a mistaken sense of national honor, allowed the prostitution of its flag to the purposes of the shave-trade. He hoped that Mr. Cave would be satisfied with the result of the discussion, and not press his resolutions.

Mr. Cave agreed to wit draw the resolutions.

The weavers of Blackburn and the surrounding district had partially resuned work, but a large number still held out for their original demands.

Capt. Pike of the American ship General Parkhill had been murdered on board his versel. The ship left Liverpool on the 25th for Charleston, but, when off Holyhead, a disturbance took place on board between the officers and men, in the course of which the captain was killed, having been stabbed five times, and the mate was severely injured. The ship had returned to the Mersey, and the crew were imprisoned, pending an investigation.

"HARBORS OF REFUGE."-A subject just now "HARBORS OF REFUGE."—A subject just does prominently arcsented in London newspapers, is the creation of "harbors of refuge" along the English coast, at the most dangerous points, discussion in reference to this topic having been suggested by the frightful loss of life and property in the gale of the 9th ult. A Member of Parliament, in giving the details of recent discusters with.

ult. A Member of Parliament, in giving the details of recent disasters, said:

"At Hull, seven vessels, with their crews, were lost, and 40 went on shore in sight of the harbor. At Whitby sir went on shore, the crews of four were lost, and those which were saved outed their lives to the galant services of the lifebost crews. He regretted to have to add, that sight em many soccessful trips the lifebost went do en with its galant crew. [Hear, hear, I at Hartlepool of search were lost in five hours, within the bay; I were total losses, that foundered with every soul on board in sight of the people on shore. In that gale 50 lives were lost, and £150,000 worth of property destroyed. At Sheids five vessels were weeked in sight of the new pler, and it more on the shore close at hand. On Feb. 19, a list of 123 sings lost was posted at Lloyd's, being the greatest number ever known in a single day."

Lord Palmerston stated that Government proposed to make provision for the improvement of existing harbors. Upward of 1,000 lives and \$7,500,000 of property are lost on the English coast every year.

# THE AMERICAN DISRUPTION.

THE AMERICAN DISRUPTION.

From The London Times, Feb. 26.

The new nationality has been brought forth after a very short period of gestation. Within forty days of the time when South Carolina, amid the astonishment, the anger, and the seom of the Northern people, seceded from the Union, the Constitution for the Provisional Government of the "Confederate States of America" has been published by the Convention held at Montgomery, Alabama. If in poli ical institutions, as in religious doctrines, it were the case that the less the difference the greater the antipathy, then there would be little chance of a reconclusion between the would be little chance of a reconciliation between the two communities which divide what used to be the American Union, for they are almost identical in all outward forms. The Constitution of the "Confederate" is almost a transcript of that of that of the "United" States. Both Federations are to be ruled by a President elected for four years, both the other testing of the state o are to be ruled by a President elected for four years, and in both the rights of the several States are to be upheld by Senators elected, two for each State, without respect to population or extent of territory. Even the minor regulations of the "old country" are observed. For instance, the Vice-President of the Confederate States is to be President of the Senate, and Congress is to meet on the first Monday in December. Just us the Presbyterian instincts of the Scotter people made the Free Kirk an exact counterpart of the ber. Just as the Freebyterian instacts of the Sector people made the Free Kirk an exact counterpart of the Establishment, so the Espablican usages of America model the new Government in exact rimilitude to the old. But the details of the Convention's work will attract hitle attention for the present. Sufficient is it to think the Seceding States have now constituted themselves a nation, chosen a President, named a Committee Version Relations and are short to enablish a tee on Foreign Relations, and are about to establish a tariff which is said to be hostile to the United States. tarii which is sha to be hoshis to the United States.

Reconciliation and compromise were not so much as mentioned by the Assembly which, "invoking the favor of Almighty God," proclaimed the union of the six Southern States, and elected the champion of Seccesion, Mr. Jeffersen Davis, their first President.

sion, Mr. Jefferson Davis, their first President.

As yet everything has gone in favor of the Seceders.
The weakness of Mr. Bachanan, the treachery of some of his most trusted advisors, the apathy and unbelief of the North, and the mixed rage and apprehension of the white populace have given a complete triumph to the achiemes of a few bold and resolute politicians. The whole of the Gulf States are now gone; six have joined the new Confederation, and Texas will, no doubt in it as soon as the machinery of proplay

whole of the Gulf States are now gone; six have joined the new Confederation, and Texas will, no doubt, join it as soon as the machinery of popular action is organized. Of another State, also, there can be no doubt. The United States' Arsenal at Little Rock had been seized by the people of Arkansas, who are among the most fanatical Anti-Aboliti nis in the Republic. It is only a few months since this State bandshed all free colored people from its territory, enacting that any found within its limits after a certain day should be reduced to slavery. It may be said, then, that the Slaveholding Conf deration consists of eight States, commanding the Gulf of Mexico and the lower water of the Mississippi.

But the path of the Secessionists does not seem likely to be one of uncheckered success. A sanguine Unionist might almost say that the thie was turning. The North begins to hope for the Border States, and the South cannot conceal its apprehension and chagrin at their evident wavering. In the Constitution which the Montgomery Convention has drawn up the following clauses are very significant: "The importation of African negroes iroin any foreign country other than the slaveholding States of the Confederate States is hereby forbidgen, and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same." Again, "Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of this Confederacy." This is, no doubt, considered a master-stroke of policy by the leaders of the Montgomery Convention. A prohibitive tariff is to be applied to the staple of Virginia and Maryland, in order to force them into Union with the Confederate States; Mr. Jefferson Davis will launch his Berlin decrees at the obstinate Republics which refuse to recognize his authority; in fact, the extreme So aberners think that they have the world under their feet. The exclusive power of producing cotton is to secure the submission of manaind to their behests, provided this great advantage be used morid under their feet. The exclusive power of producing cotton is to secure the submission of mankind to their behests, provided this great advantage be used skillfully. Nowhere outside of this Confoueration is the slave valuable; therefore the slave breeders must seek the custom of their planters. They have only to treat the Virginians as foreigners, and to prohibit the introduction of negroes from the North, and Virginias, terrified and half bankrupt, will in a few weeks be knocking at the gates of the Southern Capitol. It is true that by a prohibition of the trade they would immensely increase the value of negroes in the plantatione. But what then? The only effect will be to make cotton dearer, and this increase of price must be paid by the consumer. Cotton must be had; it cannot be got except in the Confederate States, and so the loss will not fall on the citizens of the new Union.

Let we cap hardly think it wise in the Montgomery

politicians to manifest their doubts so plainly. They have let the world see that they are suspicious of the Border States, and suspicions when avowed are often apt to cause the evils against which they are directed. The Border States, with the exception of North Carolina, were, according to the last advices, oscillaring toward the North. The Washington Conference seems to represent, whether worthily or not, the feeling of these important communities. Maryland and Virginia were both disposed to compromise. Kentucky, though demanding large concessions from the North, and declaring that any coercion of the Golf States would result in her immediate alliance with them, still showed no wish to separate from the Union. But in Tennesses the most important advantage has been gained by the Unionist party. The State has determined not to hold a Convention—that is, to remain quiet under the coming Presidency of Mr. Lincoln. True it is that these are conditional resolves, and may be departed from should the Northerbers fail to neet the requirements of the Border States. But, still, they show that some of the Slaveholding States still they show that some of the Slaveholding States still be departed from should the Northerners fail to need the requirements of the Border States. But, still, they show that some of the Slaveholding States still regard the old Union as their country; that they do not necessarily regard the inhabitants of the Free States as foes, and that they can contemplate without alarm the prospect of remaining in a Confederation in which they will be politically at the mercy of their opponents.

Such was the state of affairs when Mr. Lincoln set Such was the state of anairs when Mr. Lincoin set out from his home, in Illinois, for Washington, where he will be inaugurated the first week in March. On his journey he passed through Indianapolis, the capital of Indiana, where he was received by the authorities, and made a speech which will, no doubt, cause ities, and made a speech which will, no doubt, cause intense excitement in the Soath, and perhaps precionate events. The policy which the opinion of the well-informed attributed to the incoming President has been avowed. Nay, Mr. Lincoln goes beyond the expectations of his most stanch supporters. In speaking of his policy a few days since, we said that he would, no doubt, hold those arsenals and dockyards which remained to the Federal Government, and collect the revenues at the Southern ports. But Mr. Lincoln is more explicit, and tells us that he means to do much more than this. Marching an army into South Carolina, he says, would be hovesion—it would be coercion. "But if the United States should merely hold end retake its own forts, collect duties, or withhold cion. "But if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts, collect duties, or withheld the mails where they were habitually violated, would any or all of these things be invasion or coercion?" If any one objects to such legitimate means of maintaining the Federal rights, his "idea of preservation must be very thin and siry." The President, then, in the most decided manner, condemns President, then, in the most device the course that any State has a right to second from the Union, pointing out that a county may have in the old parts of the Union a greater mumber of inhabitants. old parts of the Union a greater number of inhabitants than a newly-settled State. "What mysterious rights to play the yrant is conferred on the district country with its people by merely calling it a State !" As if to support the incoming Administration, the House of Representatives at Washington has passed a bill authorizing the suspension of postal relations in seceding States, and is discussing another giving the President power to declare any port where the collection of the revenue is forcibly resisted not to be a port of entry. The spirit in which these measures will be received in the South is not difficult to predict; but whether indignation will prompt the Seceders to acts of open hostilnation will prompt the Seceders to acts of open hosts ity, remains to be seen. We cannot help this king that the 4th of March will be an important day in the annals

## FRANCE.

The Committee of the Senate had adopted the project of address in reply to the opening speech of the Emperor. The address congratulates the Emperor upon his decree of the 24th November, and upon his foreign policy. It then continues thus:

"In reference to the affair of Italy, two interests which the Emperor whiched to recomme have clashed against each other. The liberty of Italy is in conflict with the Court of Romes. Your Majesty's Government has done everything to arrest this conflict, and all equilable means have been opened. You have only hesitated before the employment of force."

The address pronounces itself in favor of non-inter-

and all equitable means have been opened. For have only heartated before the employ ment of force."

The address pronounces itself in favor of non-intervention, and eave:

"Italy should not agitate Europe by the exercise of her liberty, and should remember the Catholic world has intrusted to
her the head of the Church—the highest representative of moral
force. But our most steadiest hope is in your tutelary hand, are
in your fills affection for the holy cause, which your Majesty
will not confound with the cause of intrigues which assume its
guise. The Senate does hestiate to give its most entire adhesion
to all the acts of the Government. As regards the future, we
shall continue to place our confidence in the menarch who shelters the Papacy belogish the French flag; who has assisted it in
all its trials, and has constituted thimself the most vigitant and
faithful sentinul of Rome and the Fontifical Government."

The discussion of the above project of address was
fixed for the 28th February.

Prince Napoleon's projected journey to Italy had been deferred. The Emperer enjoined him to remain at Paris for the present, on the ground, as is alleged, that the anti-clerical views of the Prince would give a

that the anti-certain views of the Prince would give rade impalsion in Italy to the question of the Pope's temporal sovereignty.

The Archbishop of Rennes, who had just returned from Rome, had been received in his diocese with unusual demonstrations of enthusiasm. It is assured the crowd that the Pope would resist to the

A Paris dispatch says that Col. Fanlkner, the United A Paris dispatch says that Col. Faulkner, the United States Minister at Paris, had been officially assured by M. Thouvenel that no delegate from South Carolina or from any other seceding State had ever been received by the Emperor or by himself.

Prices had again advanced in the Paris Corn market. Floor was If, per sack and wheat 50c, per sack dearer. No further hight had been thrown on the affairs of M. Mirres. The impression gained ground that the bills of the Ottoman Government, due in the middle of March, would be provided for.

The Paris Bourse on the 26th was dull, and a shade lower. Rentes closed at 68 5.

A rumor that M. Mirres had been released on bail is contradicted by the Droit, a legal journal, which gets its information on such matters from the Procureur.

its information on such matters from the Procureur General's office. It adds that M. Daniel, the Judge of Instruction, is actively investigating the affair. M. Mires was under examination for five hours yesterday. There is a rumor that the Prince de Poliguac has

There is a rumor that the Prince de Polignae has written to Count de Germiny, offering to pay to M. Mires's creditors the amount of the marriage portion he received with his wife. The sum was, I believe, inconsiderable, relatively to the sum was, I believe, inconsiderable—relatively to the supposed large fortune of M. Mirès.

The Constitutionnel and Pays, of which M. Mirès emble-relatively to the supposed large fortune

The Constitutionnal and Pays, of which M. Mires was the proprietor, are placed [provisionally] under the management of M. August Chevalier, member of the Corps Legislatif, the brother of M. Michel Chevalier. The Princess de Polignac, Mirès's daughter, who is far advanced in pregnancy, was with her father at the moment of his arrest, and it was feared that the shock had done her serious injury. She, however, bore up wonderfully, and within the last two days had paid many visits on her father s behalf. She obtained an interview with him at Mazas, but only in the presence of witnesses, M. Mirès being au secret.

many visits on her lather's beam. She continued as interview with him at Mazas, but only in the presence of witnesses, M. Mirès being an secret.

Some idea may be formed of the effect likely to be produced in Constantinople when the news of M. Mirès's arrest comes to be known there, from the following extract of a letter, dated Feb. 13, received by the until just arrived:

The news that the Bank of France has refused to discount Constantinople drafts on the house of Mires has produced a tremstadous sensation. These drafts, mind, are made psyable to the order of the Mindser of the interior, and are inderesed by him. As soon as this resolution of the Bank was known at Gallata, several leading bankers wont to Alf Pasha to entrest him to find some means to mitigate the criticity embarrasament. Alf Pasha repided that he was sware of what had passed at Pasia, that he would telegraph to the Embasador there to do what he could be remove the difficulty. At the same time, Alf Pasha, in the letter of the favorable intervention of M. de la Vallette, the Fanch Embasador. "What can we do?" said Alf Pasha, in dismissing the bankers. "We will give you our blood, if you wish it; but as to money, we have none." Analety is at la hight. We assaid with breatniessingation the favorable such as hight. We wasnie with breatniessingation the favorable such as hight. We wasnie with breatniessingation the street was the only apper, in fact, which is highted confidence.

# ITALY.

The rumor is repeated that a Piedmontese brigade would be sent to Rome early in March, and it was asserted that the inhabitants of Rome were secretly making preparations for the reception of King Victor Emanuel.

It was stated that Francis II. intends staying at It was stated that Francis II. Intends staying at Rome as long as the French troops remain there. The Pontifical Government was understood to be preparing a reply to the French pamphlet of M. de la Guerronnière, in order to prove that all the responsibility for late events lies with the Emperor Napoleon. An order of the day of General Goyon had been declared to be a calumny on the Pontifical Government. The French were about to occupy a portion of the Previous of French were about to occupy a portion of the

Province of Frosnione.

Cardinal Brunelli is dead.

An accident had occurred on the Caserta Railroad by which nine persons are reported to have been killed

and forty-one wounded.

The inhabitants of Viterbo, which was claimed as part of St. Peter's Patrimony, had petitioned the Italian Parliament for their union with the Kingdom of Italy. This petition was expected to inaugurate the debate on the Roman question. It was thought that the Parliament would pass an order of the day intrus-ing to Count Cavour the task of attempting to obtain by diplomatic means the withdrawal of the French force from Rome.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL .- The Italian Senste on the 26th ult. passed by a vote of 129 to 2 the project of law granting the title of King of Italy to Victor Emanuel and his descendents.

A Vienna dispatch of the .5th ultimo appounces that A Vienna displace to the constitution. The Dier, which is composed of an Upper and Lower House, has the right of legislation. The Hungarian

Constitution remains intect.

A riotous cisturbance took place at Pesth, on the occasion of a Jewish festival, on the 24th ultime. Firearms were used by the military police, and several persons were wounded. Two of the patrol were also wounded.

# RUSSIA.

It is stated that Russia was taking strong military

measures to prevent any disturbing manifestations on the day of the abelition or serfdom. Russia is said to have proposed the conclusion of a resty of commerce with Prussia and the Zollverein.

### TURKEY.

A cerious insurrection is reported to have broken out at Sutorion. Mehemet Pasha marched against the insurgents, but be retreated, finding his force wholly insufficient to cope with them. The insurgents were receiving recurrecements from all parts.

## INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta and China mails—the news by which has been partially anticipated by the Prince Albert— had reached England, and the American portion is re-

had reached England, and the American potent is terevied by the Etna.

At Calcutta, on the 29th of January (as reported by telegraph via Galle), hardly any business was doing, and shirtings had declined 1jd since the date of last advices. Exchange was unaltered. Freights the same. Exchange to Shanghae had advanced to 6/42 6/6.

Exchange at Hong Kong was quoted steady at 4/9.

Exchange at Hong Kong was quoted steady at 4/9.

Imports were dull and prices nominal. Tea dull and declining.

A private letter from Hong Kong, written just be-

fore the departure of the mail, states that the rebels had taken possession of Woosung, and that an indi-criminate sharghter of the inhabitants having com-menced, the French authorities landed to interfere on the score of humanity, but would not meddle with the political movements of the insurgents.

#### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET .- The funds on the 26th

American, 57,6.
PRODUCE,—Sugars continue quiet; Coffee steady;
Rice, nothing doing; Ashes quiet.—Pota 29/1 Spirits of Turpentine steady at 51/1 Rosin dull and lower; small sales of Common

LONDON MARLETS.—Wheat firm for good, but dull LONDON MARLETS.—Whent firm for good, but doin for infector: Flour 6d wil; 4 blot, cheaper. Sugars duli; Common 6d wil; lower. Coffee brick; Tes quiet but strady; Rice Queenstown, Rich. 28, 1681.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Murket opens very quiet and duli; sales so far look like culy; 4,690 or 5,000 bales. Imports, 35,900; prevously, 75,467.—Consols Money, 91; Causels Account but musted New Threes, 164 24.

Dublin Steck Exchange.—Consols Money, 91; Consols Account, but quoted; New Threes, 90; 24.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.—Consols Money, 91; §; Consols Account, 84; 24; New Threes, 91; 24;

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 28.—The Bank Court has broken up without sliering the rate of Clocount.

CORN AVERAGES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.—Wheat, 7,000 quarters, at 34; Barley, 64,602, quarters at 39; 4; Oass, 18,25 quarters, at 23; 8; Re. 72 quarters, at 33; 5; Beens, 3,781, quarters, at 39; 7; Fess, 1,856 quarters, at 41; London Product Manker.—Sugar fint; Coffee sold steadily; Tea steady; Rice dull; Salipeter inactive; Tallow, market good.

# THE LATEST.

Liverpoot, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1001. The Palestine sailed for Portland with \$7,500 in

The Masilla and Euxine with the outward Eastern mails left Malta Saturday, Feb. 23, for Alexandria. BERLIN, Thursday.

Prussia has not up to the present time given in her ac. quiesence to the recent French project in reference to Syria.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday, Feb. 28, 1861. The Seine (S.) with West India and Pacific mails has arrived. Brings \$1,585,000 in specie.

VIENNA, Feb. 28, 1861. Official advices from Turin say that in the Conf ence of Democrats assembled in that city, Gen. Klapka spoke against any revolutionary attempts in Hungary, and represented the country as being at present unprepared.

An insurgent body numbering 5,000, and supported by Montenegrins, have pillaged and set fire to the city of Behar, after killing more than 50 Mohammedans, several of whom were women.

Paris, Feb. Thursday, 28th.

The Monitour of to-day says the Bishop of Poictiers has published a mandemente in the Monde, containing allusions offensive to the Government of the Emperor, and likely to arbitarily disturb the conscience of the citizens. The mandemente has been submitted to the High Jurisdiction of the Council of State, which is charged to decide in all cases of abuse.

The Moniteur also publishes a circular, addressed by

Count Persigny to the Prefect of Vienne, relating to the above mandaments of the Bishop of Poictiers. The Monitour says: "I considered that it would be contrary to the intentions of the Government to screen such excesses from the judgment of public opinion, and I would not therefore take any measures to prevent the publication of documents in which are disclosed, with such sudacity, the secret views of that party which, under the vail of religion, has no other aim than that of attacking the elect of the French people." Via Queenstown, Feb. 28

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 27 .- A project of Address was read to-day in the Corps Legislatif. The follow-ing is a summary of its contents: The Address ex-presses the thanks of the Deputies on account of the Imperial Decree, and expresses hopes for the maintenance of peace. The Address then continues: "We hope that the humane mission which France has fulfilled in Syria will be maintained. We approve of the policy which your Majesty has followed in Italy. The diplomatic documents, and the recent dispatch of treops to Rome, have given proofs of your devotion to the Papacy, and have preserved its temporal power as much as the force of circumstances and the resistance of the Papal Government to wise counsels have allowed. In thus acting, your Majesty has completely restored the religious sentiments and the political traditions of France. As regards the future, the Corps Legislatif relies on your Majesty's wisdom, being convisced that you will always be guided by the same principles and same feelings, without allowing yourself to be disturbed by the injustice which you have experienced, and which has distressed us."

MARSEILLES, Feb. 27, 1861. Letters received from Constantinople to the 20th nst, announce that the financial news received from Paris and London has increased the commercial panic. Turkish loans fell to 38. Numerous failures were im-

LONDON, Feb. 28, 1861. At the Stock Exchange the opening prices were: Consols Money, 911 2911; Consols account, 911 2911; New Threes, 91 2 2914. The Daily News (city article), Wednesday evening,

Suys:

Consols closed at a full of i Ψ cent. A bad effect was produced by the renewal of the shipments of gold to America upon an important scale. British Railway Stocks we's very dull in the afternoon. The supply of money in the discount market to-day presented some increase. In most quarters 2 Ψ cent and upstand is till market.

The Consols market was obecked by the announcement of a larger shipment of gold to America than has been made since the beginning of Jenuary. The Discount demand was active at the Bank to-day, aithough in open market money was occasionally obtained at 7,4774 from America than the Jenuary of the Bank to day. The Yarmouth from Valparaiso has bought by he Bank to day. The Yarmouth from Valparaiso has brought about £25,000 in gold coin. The Railway market closed with a favor shie tendency. The quotations for the new account in March show a decking the form of the second of the second of the control of the second of the secon

The London Daily News says that the interest just offered on the renewal of Exchequer Bills not being considered sufficient, a large amount, said to be half

million, was yesterday sold.
SHIPMENTS OF GOLD TO AMERICA.—It is expected that the Cunard steamer Arabia, on Saturday, will take

£200,000 or £300,000. The London Times says that the remittances taking

place are not entered into as bankers' transactions, but are simply ordered as direct returns for the unprecedented quantity of cotton and grain lately coneigned to us. As cotton is as good and almost as convertible into gold as money, our intrinsic position is very little altered by the substitution of one for the other, and much of the disquiet occasioned by the operation is therefore

without foundation.

The Clerical party in Paris do not think the address of the Senate strong enough. There is another party which thinks it too favorable.

The majority on the Church-rate Abolition bill was

six mere than in the division last session. A Glasgow dispatch says, that the iron-cased ship Black Prince was successfully launched yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday an injunction was granted against person engaged in London lithographing notes of the Kingdom of Hungary, purporting to be signed by Louis Kossuth, bearing the arms of the kingdom of Hungary. It is said the issue contemplated was of one hundred and fifty million florins; that 3,000 persons have been engaged in the manufacture, and that the notes were all printed and on the eve of delivery.

The Austrian Government called upon the British Foreign Office to interfere, but Lord John Russell declined, and an application was then made to one of the City Courts. The period for which the French occupation in Syria

to be prolonged has not yet been definitely settled. BERLIN, Wednesday .- It is stated on reliable authority that on the occasion of the anniversary of

the battle of Brochow, fought on the 20th of February, between the Russians and the Poles, disturbances took place at Warsaw, which rendered the interference of the police necessary.

Constantinople, 20th.—The financial embarras

ment of the Government continues to increase. The early arrival of Count Orloff on a special mission from St. Petersburg is rumored. The Marquis de Lavelate returns home in May, to be succeeded by Marshal Neil. Panis, Wednesday.-The Patrie and Pays give a

denial to the rumor that France has the intention of withdrawing her troops from Rome. Gen. Turr has arrived in Paris. The reading of the projected address took place in to-day's sitting of the Corps Legislatif. The Church Rates Abolition bill passed its second

reading in the House of Commons Wednesday night-281 against 264.

LATEST COMMERCIAL ADVICES. [Via Queenstown.] Liversool, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Portland Feb. 16, arrived at this port to-day.

The steamship Etna, which left here yesterday for

New-York, took out £250,000 in specie.

The Corros market to-day was quiet, and prices maintained with difficulty. The sales yesterday and to-day foot up about 15,000 bales, of which 4,000 were

taken by speculators and for export. BREADSTUFFS close dull but steady. Provisions dull.

London, Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 28. Consols closed to-day at 914 3914 for money and

secount. The meeting of the Bank Directors to-day was adthe rate of discount.

American Securities remain without quotable change. QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 28.

The steamship Vigo, from New-York for Liverpool,

touched at this port to-day, and landed a portion of her

RECEPTION OF THE HON, JOHN A. DIX.

The reception of ex-Secretary John A. Dix took place at the City Hall yesterday. A little after noon a carriage drove into the Park, and Gen. Dix, with Ald. Froment and Councilman Pinckney, alighted and ent up into the Governor's room. In two or three minutes the Mayor appeared, to whom Gen. Dix was

presented by Mr. Froment. Mayor Wood said:

It gives me a great deal of pleasure, as the representative of the Corporation of the City, to tender to you this welcome, and to only say that it always affords us pleasure to give this tribute of respect to distinguished men, especially when it falls upon our own fellow-citizens, and upon one who is endeared to us by so many pleasant associations.

Gen. Dix said in reply: .

Gen. Dix said in reply:

Mr. Mayon: I thank you, Sir, for the kind expressions with which you have been pleased to welcome ne, and for the honor you have done me, as Crief Magistrate of the city, by being present on this occasion. My thanks are especially due to the Common Council for tendering to me a place usually accorded to those having higher chaims. I san, perhaps, suthorized to infer from the communication made to me by the Committee of the Common Council, that this mark of approbation is based upon an approval of my services in connection with the Treasury Department of the Government of the United States. But I feel that in that service I have done no more than any sincere friend of the United States. But I feel that in that service I have done no more than any sincere friend of the United States. But I feel that in that service I have done no more than any sincere friend of the United States. But I feel that in that service I have done no more than any sincere friend of the United States. But I feel that in that service I have done no more than any sincere friend of the United States. But I feel that in that service I have done no more than any sincere friend of the United States. But I feel that in that service I have done no more than any sincere friend of the United States. But I feel that in that service I have done no more than any sincere friend of the United States. It is defined to any sincere friend of the United States and the service is the chizen, with an honest heart in his bosom, who would not resolutely and fearlessly endeavor to uphold it? These duties are the necre obligations of loyalty to the Government and to the Union of which the Government is the representative. They became nine in a recentior sense when I was called to a posiloyalty to the Government and to the Union of which the Government is the representative. They became nine in a peculiar sense when I was called to a position in which they devolved upon me as the attributes of official services; and whatever night have been the dishonor of diar-garding or violating them, the merit of doing them is no more than that or doing what it would have been a discredit not to have done. I feel that I have no farther chain on the approbation of my fellow citizens, but I am not the far grateful to the Common Council for the honor done me. They have given me the most grateful of all welcomes—that which proceeds from the confidence of those among whom we live; and I beg to tender to them through you the hating and deep sense I entertain of their kindness. [Applause.]

Gev. Dix stood near the middle front window, the Mayor on his left, and Ald. Froment on his right, the

Mayor on his left, and Ald. Froment on his right, the latter presenting those who had called to pay their respects, although in a majority of cases this was dispensed with, as a great many who came were personal equaintanees of the General. Members of the Common Council were first introduced. The stream of callers was made up mostly of merchants and professional men, with but few strangers.

Mr. Taylor, the newly-appointed Postmaster, and others from that department, greeted him very cordially. Dr. Ogilvie, of Trinity Church, said he was glad to take the band of an honest man. (Gen. Dix is a vestry man of Trinity). The Hon. John H. Briggs was pleased to see a man who stood by the stars and stripes and ordered the shooting of the first man who undertook to take them down. Several clergymen were present, among them the Rev. John Lord, D. D. Richard Bell, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, presented a ticket to the dinner at the Astor on Monday night, and invited the General to be present. Hiran Ketchum, John Y. Savage, the Hon. F. A. Conkling, Gen. Storms, Mr. Hoffman, of the Custom-House, William H. Vesey, just appointed Consul to Alx la

Chapelle, were among those present.

The mon-torm no doubt, kept a great many away,

The London Times (city article) of the same day | still the hour was pretty well occupied in the purpose to which it had been assigned.

Gen. Dix is a man of medium hight and size, compactly built, with an organization indicating a combination of great activity and powers of endurance. He is closely shaved, of a light complexion and gray eye, hair of iron-gras, and looks a hale, vigorous man of fifty or sixty. Decision is stamped in every linea-ment, and he would seem to have been just the man to say, " If any one attempts to haul down the American

flag, shoot him on the spot."

Gen. Dix has declined the public dinner which had been proposed, as will be seen by the following correspondence. The acknowledgment of the patriotic services of the late Secretary is graceful and timely:

LETTER TO GEN. DIX.

DEAR Six: We are a Committee charged with the agreeable duty of presenting to you a communication from a number of the citizens of New York, who do do to to express their sense of your public conduct as a Minister of the Covernment.

Will you do us the favor to appoint an hour when it will be convenient for you to receive the communication to which we have referred?

HAMILTON FISH,
WM. A. BOOTH,
WATS SHERMAN,
The Hon. JUNN A. DIX, &c.

The Hon. JOHN A. DIX, &c.

No. 2 WAST TEENTY FIRST STREET. Merch 9, 1961.

The Hon. Harmon First, James Gallatin and others.

Gradienes: I returned to the city late hast evening, and had the nonor to receive your note of yesterday. I must go this morning to Boston, but shall return on Monday. On Tuesday, at any hour and place you may designate, I shall be happy to receive the communication you refer to.

Very grateful to the chizens of New York for their kind consideratin and for the generous support they have given to my official labors, I am gentlemen, with sincere respect and esteem, your obedicts servant

LETTER OF THE MERCHANTS TO GEN. DIX.

LETTER OF THE MERCHANTS TO GEN. DIX.

LETTER OF THE MERCHANTS TO GEN. DIX.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1861.

Hon. JOHN A DIX—Dear Sir: The undersigned, your fellow citizens of New-York, desire to express their grateful sense of the efficient services rendered by you at a critical sense goes; in the siliar of the country.

Your management of the National Treasury, at a period when disruss and disorder servicely meaned the public welfare, was marked by dreist n, firmness and fidelity to the great trust confided to you. Under your prompt and say elector action confidence was restored, the national credit preserved, and the integrity of the laws vindicated.

As members of a community deeply interested in the maintenance of all the authority of constitutional government, the undersigned feel a just pride in the success achieved by one connected with them by the of chiacuship and a common sense of public dity. They carneatly request, therefore, that you will afford the citizens of New-York an opportunity of expressing these sentiments in a more appropriate namer, by consenting to accept a public dinner in this city, at such time as may be most caventent to yourself.

The underrigued avail themselves of this occasion to assure

the citizens of New-York an opportunity of expressing tree sentiments in a more appropriate namer, by consenting to accept a public dinner in this city, at such time as may be most convenient to yourself.

The underrigned avail the muckers of this occasion to assure you of toefr sincers and most respectful regard.

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The underrigned avail the muckers of this occasion to assure you of the sample to sample the sample to sample the sample that you of the sample than the sample to you of the sample to sample the sample than the sample to you of the sample than th W. H. Aspinwall, Shepherd Knapp, Watta Sherman, B. R. Whitrop, Stewart Brown, Henry Chauncey, M. H. Grinnell, koyal Phope, Bend, H. Field, B. W. Bouney, George S. Coe, James G. King, Alex C. Stewart, Robert B. Mintern, J. Punnett Jert B. Minturn, Chartes A. Edward Whitehoue, H. M. O. Roberts, Jorge S. Robbins, Jo A. P. Hauey, W. H. Haye, Robt. Howes, Merris Franklin, E. H. Gillian,
Arthur Leary,
Geo. P. Mortis,
Henry Welles,
Wm. H. Leosard,
John T. Hediman,
Chas. A. Fesbedy,
Andrew Carrigan,
Alex. W. Bradford,
Chas P. Daly,
Heary Hillon,
James W. Bockman

Daniel F. Tlemann, Jas. B. P. Ogden.

GENERAL DIX'S RESPONSE.

NEW-YORK, March 13, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the communication which you presented to me yesterday, signed by a large number of my fellow-citizens, expressing their soprobation of my official services in the Treasury Department, and inviling me to accept a public dinner at some convenient time.

I have no words to express my thankfulness for the honor intended for me, or my gratification in being as-

honor intended for me, or my gratification in being as-sured that my brief administration of the financial de-partment of the Government, has been doomed wortny or the approbation of those whose interests are so intipartment of the Government has been doesned worthy to the approbation of those whose interests are so intrimately interwoven with it. I am not conscious of having done any further service than that which any good estigen owes to his Government in laboring to uphold its credit and its authority. That it has been rendered with earnestness and without regard to any other considerations than those which ombases within their scope the interests and the honor of the whole country, I can sincerely say; and in your approval I see not so much the merit which you are pleased to ascribe to me, as your own devotion to the Union and its precious institutions, baptized in the blood of our common ancestors, and bequeached to us as an inheritance to be maintained, if necessary, with our own. In its defense, New-York has, in all emergencies, bornes conspicuous part; in war, by sending her own citizens against the common enemy, when the power of the General Government was inadequate to the public security; in seasons of financial embarrassment, by pouring out her treasury to uphold the credit of the country, as her children have poured out their blood to uphold its honor. I have poured out their blood to uphold its honor. have poured out their blood to uphold its honor. I need not say that I regard the approbation of such a community as the highest testimonial it can give, and the most valuable any man can receive. I shall cherish the expression of confidence you have tendered me, as one of the prondest recollections of my life, never torgetting that without your generous and disinterested support my own labors would have been fruit-

less.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I beg you to excuse me from accepting the public dinner you have kindly tendered me. You will, I know, appreciate my motive, when I ask you to allow me to return quietly to my domestic avocations. Residents of the same city, we shall often meet, and never without a deep reme on my part of your generous confidence and kinduces. I am, with the discrees respect and regard, your obedicat servant, Yant, Measrs. Hamilton Fish, James Gallatin, W.m. A. Booth, B. Minturn, Watts Shermon, Benj R. Winthrop, Committee

# CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

This Board met yesterday afternoon at No. 1 Bond street, President Duaren in the chair. A number of communications were presented and referred to approprinte Committees.
The Report of the Committee of the Whole was pre

printe Committees.

The Report of the Committee of the Whole was presented, from which we make the following abstracts:

From the last to the last of March, 1881, inclusive, 550 persons, males and females, have been train erred from the City Prisons to the Workhouse on Likewell's Island, as vagran-sand disorderly persons; 210 had been committeed once, 55 wrice, 59 three times, 30 foot times, 25 six times, 25 ten times, 5 forty times, at the six is times, 25 ten times, 5 forty times, 6 three times, 30 foot times, 25 six times, 25 ten times, 5 forty times, 6 three times, 30 foot times, 25 six times, 25 ten times, 5 forty times, 6 three times, 30 foot times, 26 three times, 25 ten times, 5 forty times, 6 three times, 25 ten times, 5 forty times, 6 forther, 1881, 4 footbase from the 21st January to the 31st of 2 chuary, 1881, dicherage 21st persons previous to the expiration of their terms of imprisonment; up to the 5th means, 3 had been recommitted.

The building recently occupied as the Island Hospital, has been cleaned and put in proper condition, for the care of the after 18 footbase and freight his been purchased by the Commissioners for the purpose of establishing a terry for the transportation of stack well's and Randal's Islands. The arrangement will go him effects of the bird Argin leaves and freight between the city and she institutions on stack well's and Randal's Islands. The arrangement will go him effects of the Medical Board. Dr. John T. Metcaf has been appointed a member of the same Board, to fill the vacancy one aloned by the death of Dr. Francis.

The sum of \$555, resince from the exhibition given by Mr. Ravy for the birdent of the charitable institutions has been equally divided annog the following institutions: Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; Association for the Relief of Aged and Respectable Indigent Females; Colorod Orphan Asylum; Frotestar Halforphan Asylum; Seciety for the Relief of Poor Widows with small children; the Home for the Friendless; the Orphan Home and Asylum; New York Orphan Asylum

Total......11,162 Number remaining March 9, 1861......8,907 

NAVAL,-The United States store-ship Supply, and United States steamer Mohawk, passed down from the Navy-Yard on Thursday morning, and probably anchored in Quarantine.

# CITY ITEMS.

THE WEATHER. -- Several pilot boats came in from sea yesterday morning, reporting the wind outside as fresh from the north-east. They also reported hav-ing boarded a number of barks, brigs, and schooners, but no shipe from the eastward, although a large number are now due. A large fleet of clippers and other vessels are at anchor in the North River, outward bound, and will proceed with the first elant of wind. The steamers Empire City and Star of the West are yet at anchor at Quarantine, awaiting Government orders. Throughout yesterday a light snow storm prevailed. Vessels arrived on Wednesday and Thursday reported baving experienced a severe gale on Saturday last, off Hatterss, commencing at S. S. E. and changing to N. N. W. This was about the same as we had at this port, except as to the force. There have been no disasters as far as heard from. Yesterday evening the now storm was renewed, with every prospect of continuing through the night.

LAST LECTURE,-Mr. Gough gives his last and most entertaining lecture—on "The Streets of London"—at the Cooper Institute this evening. Peale's Court of Death will also be exhibited and explained. The whole is for the benefit of the Inebriate's Home."

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.-Upon the Clerk calling the roll of the Board of Aldermen last evening only Messrs. Barry, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Allen, and Froment answered. This number being less than a quorum the Board adjourned over to Monday.

We would call especial attention to Mr. George W. Curtis's lecture at Clinton Hall this evening. His theme "The Policy of Honesty," is said to be treated with even more than his usual brilliancy. Mr. Curtis is so rarely heard in the city that we predict for him a rowded audience.

NEW VESTILATOR FOR RAILROAD CARS .- Mr. W. G. Creamer of this city has perfected a side ventilator for Railroad cars, which for simplicity, perfection, and cheapness, surpasses anything yet offered. An opening is made in the side of the car, over the windows, inches wide and 7 inches high, on the inside, and the same hight and 9 inches wide outside. In this opening is placed a vertical blind projecting two and a half inches beyond the car, and at an angle of 25 degrees. When the car is in motion, a strong outward draft is created, exhausting the sir from the inside of the car; as the train runs the opposite way, the blind is reversed, and the same effect produced by the current of air on the outside of the car. It is perfectly self-acting, and cannot fail in its operation. There are thousands of cars running to which such a device or its equivalent should be applied.

NEW POST-OFFICE STATION-A new sub-Post-Office to be called Station G., was opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at No. 1,259 Broadway, between Thirtyfirst and Thirty-second streets. Mr. N. M. Lane, who, although a young man, has been for nearly nine year connected with the carrier's department of the Poet Office, has been appointed Superintendent of the new Station. The new Station will doubtless prove a valuable accommodation to the residents of that section of the city. THE STREETS.-The weather was an effectual bar to

operations in the way of street-cleaning yesterday. The cartmen of the Seventeenth Ward, who had struck for 24 cents a load (they were receiving 22 cents), had an opportunity for organizing their opposition, and agitating the matter in other Wards. The ash-cartmen in this Ward have made arrangements by which they re ceive 24 cents per load. COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.—This Board met as usua

tion, and August Kruger of the Fifth for neglect of duty. Covernale Quriand of the Harbor Police was pre moted to the rank of Sergeant, and Sergeant Wilson was transferred from the Harbor Police to the contenth Ward. The Williamson case has been post-poned till this day week, as Mr. Kennedy, having to

appear to-day before the Senate Committee at Albany,

yesterday afternoon, and dismissed from the Departs

ment Elisha Luethan of the Sixth; Ward for intexice

annot be present for cross-examination. CORCORAN COURT-MARTIAL .- The defendant's ad dress to the Court in this case was to have been read yesterday, but Col. Corcoran was again absent, in consequence of continued illness, and an adjournment wa therefore taken until the 25th prox., at 5 p. m.

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICERS TO BE PAID .-- WAT rants for two months' salaries, due to city officers, amounting to about \$05,000, will be drawn by the Controller in anticipation of the passage of the tax levy by he Legislature. The item of rents, amounting to sou \$8,000 or \$10,000, will also be paid. \$150,000 has been drawn for the Board of Education, and \$250,000 for the use of the Commissioners of Public Charities. A large part of the latter sum, however, will probably be returned to the bank, as they have before received \$000,000 from the institution.

FIRE AT WILLIAMSERIDGE.—Between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday morning, a large two-story house, owned by the Missee Briggs, daughters of the late Edward Briggs, formerly of that place, took fire and was entirely consumed, together with nearly all of the furniture. The fire is supposed to have originated from some defect in the chimney, as yesterday, a fire was discovered between the floors, which was soon extinguished, as they supposed. It is now thought, however, that some fire still remained, wided continued to burn unperceived till the inmates were aroused by the flames, which had so far progressed as to render it impossible to extinguish them. Both the house and furniture were insured for about two-thirds of their value in the Westchester Company and Matual Insurance Company.

The suffering family in Eighth avenue, noticed in these columns on Tuesday last, schnowledge with gratifude the receipt of #25 from various kind sources; also, one bag of flows, and a supply of potatoes; also, #10 from the Ludles' Relief Seciety attached to Dr. Chapta's Church. They return their disere thanks to THE TRIBUNE, Times, and World, for conde scending to notice them in their low estate. May the blessing of those ready to periah rest on both publishers and donors. A basrel of flour from the store of Stovenson & Co. is gratefully se

Suspected of Arson.—On the 22d of October a fire occurred to the store No. 505 Sirth avenue, which was one of several cheap wooden stores forming a row of buildings knews as the "Townead Block." The entire row was compissely destroyed, the fire extending to other buildings on the adjoining side streets, and doing much damage there. These bouses were occupied by a number of families, and their except from the flames was misculous. A German named George Kernes the flames was misculous. A German named George Kernes from one of the Insurance Companies a loss of \$474, he being insured for \$500. It is said that Kerner did not have \$105 worth of stock in the store previous to the fire. He was assented at the time on suspicion of having set fire to the cremises but was discharged for lack of evidence against him. Additional evidence having been found, the suspected man was apprehended again yesterday, and on his being taken before judge Dusenbury at Jofferson Market, he was committed to await as examination by the Fire Marshal.

A Man Killed on the New-Haven Raileoan,—
On Wednesday afternoon, Patrick Lynch, a laboring man, redding in Forty-second street, between Fith and Sixth avenues,
was ren down by a train and killed, on the New-Haven Railresd,
mas Sixty-fith street. Deceased in sold to have been walking
on the trach, and as quickly as the engineer saw him he blew the
steam-whistle. The warding was not heeded, however, and
though the engine was reversed, the speed of the train could not
be checked in time. Deceased was nearly dead when the rafh
road employees reached him, and he engined before a surgeon
could be summoned. It is probable that Lynch did not hear the
whistle, as his Klends state that he was partially deaf. Corcher
Gamble will hold an inquest upon the body.

STABLED IN THE LEG.—Titus Merrick, a laboring man, presented himself at the Eleventh Ward Station Homes vesterday, and complained that he had been stabled on the previous uight. He said that while intexlested he had get inte a quarrel with some unknown persons at the corner of Avenue C and Eleventh street, when some one cut thin in the bg. The wound being a certice one the man was sent to the Hospital. To Drsrroy the effects of the hard times, go to

was to have desired will engage

EDWARD H. DIN'ON, M. D., Editor of The Scaigel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 43 Shaw. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvis vincers. Repture, Piles, Varicecele, and Fitzila, radically our without the half of ligature. Office hours from 8 to 8, 1 to 2 and 1 to 2 area.